

### **REMARKS**

The Office Action dated December 21, 2007, has been received and carefully noted. The above amendments to the claims, and the following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response thereto.

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, and 9-23 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the invention. Claims 33-49 have been added. No new matter has been added. Claims 3, 22, and 24-32 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-21, 23, and 33-49 are respectfully submitted for consideration.

Claims 1, 3, and 20-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0022233 of Gemmer (Gemmer) in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0068545 of Oyama et al. (Oyama) and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0102970 of Moon (Moon). The Office Action asserted that Gemmer and Oyama disclose all of the elements of claims 1, 3, and 20-32. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 1, upon which claims 2, 4-6, and 8-20 are dependent, recites a method that includes putting on hold a communication session between a user equipment associated with a first access network and a node of a communication system via a second network and at least one entity of said communication system between said user equipment and said node. The method also includes reserving resources for said session while said session is on hold. The method further includes communicating a charging

identifier from a node of said first access network to a first node of said second network. The method additionally includes resuming said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which said charging identifier for the first access network is forwarded from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network.

Independent claim 21 recites a system that includes a user equipment associated with a first access network, wherein the system is configured to support a communication session between said user equipment and a node of the system via a second network. The system is configured to put the session on hold, reserve resources for said session while said session is on hold, communicate a charging identifier from a node of said first access network to a first node of said second network, and resume said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which said charging identifier is forwarded from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second network. The first access network is different from the second network.

Independent claim 23 recites a system that includes at least one entity means between user equipment associated with a first access network and a node with which the user equipment is configured to establish a session via a second network. The system also includes placement means for putting the session on hold. The system further includes reserving means for reserving resources for said session while said session is on hold. The system additionally includes communicating means for communicating a

charging identifier from a node of said first access network to first node of said second network.

The system includes resuming means for resuming said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which said charging identifier for the first access network is forwarded from said first node of said second network to a second node of the second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network.

Independent claim 33, upon which claims 34-40 are dependent, recites a method that includes receiving at a first node of a second network from a node of a first access network a charging identifier for said first access network for a communication session put on hold between a user equipment associated with said first access network and a node of a communication system via said second network. The method also includes in response to receiving at said first node of said second network from said user equipment a message from said user equipment indicating active session, forwarding said message from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second access network together with said charging identifier for said first access network. The first access network is different from the second network.

Independent claim 41, upon which claims 42-48, recites an apparatus that includes a receiver configured to receive at a first node of a second network from a node of a first access network a charging identifier for said first access network for a communication session put on hold between a user equipment associated with said first access network

and a node of a communication system via said second network. The apparatus also includes a forwarder, configured to, in response to receiving at said first node of said second network from said user equipment a message from said user equipment indicating active session, forwarding said message from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second access network together with said charging identifier for said first access network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network.

Independent claim 49 recites a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium, the computer program being configured to perform, in response to receiving at a first node of a second network from a user equipment a message from said user equipment indicating active session, forwarding said message from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second access network together a charging identifier for a first access network, which charging identifier was earlier received at said first node of said second network from a node of a first access network for a communication session put on hold between said user equipment associated with said first access network and a node of a communication system via said second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network.

As will be discussed below, Gemmer, Oyama, and Moon, individually or combined, fail to disclose or suggest all of the features of the presently pending claims.

Gemmer generally describes a method for forwarding at least one call which arrives at a connection, in which case, when the at least one call arrives during an active

call connection to a second connection, the connection to the second connection and the incoming call are held and a call is set up between the connection and a further connection, with the call being passed to the further connection and the call connection to the second connection being resumed.

Oyama generally describes a mechanism for coordinating charging for a multimedia session between a mobile terminal and a remote host on both an application/session level and on an IP/access bearer level. The multimedia session is established over a radio access network via a packet-switched access network coupled to a multimedia system. The multimedia system has one or more multimedia servers for providing multimedia services for multimedia sessions. A token associated with the multimedia session is generated and used to correlate session charges for operations performed in the packet-switched access network and for operations performed in the multimedia system.

Moon generally describes an Internet access control method in a mobile communication terminal with a built-in web browser.

Applicants respectfully submit that Oyama fails to disclose or suggest a technique of forwarding an access network charging identifier from one node of a second network (e.g. P-CSCF node of an IMS network) to one or more other nodes of the second network (e.g. S-CSCF node etc. of an IMS network), and adding the charging identifier to a message (e.g. re-INVITE message) sent from the user equipment connected to said access network and in which message the SDP indicates active session.

Paragraphs [0152] to [0157] of Oyama refer to the user equipment including the HOI in a PDP context message for activating the PDP context, however there is no teaching or suggestion in Oyama of forwarding this message from the P-CSCF to the S-CSCF with the HOI included.

New method claim 33 (for steps carried out at the P-CSCF node in certain embodiments of the present invention) and new dependent method claims 34-40 explicitly specify that the message with which the session is resumed indicates active session. This amendment is supported, at least, by paragraph [0049] of the original specification, and also by paragraphs [0055] and [0056] which also refer to forwarding a GCID from the P-CSCF to the S-CSCF in response to receiving a re-INVITE message containing a= sendrecv information).

Furthermore, new independent apparatus claim 41 and related dependent claims explicitly specify that distributing the access network charging identifier (CID) within the second network (e.g. IMS) involves forwarding the access network CID to one node (e.g. S-CSCF) of the second network from a first node (e.g. P-CSCF) of the second network to which the access network CID was communicated previously.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that Oyama fails to disclose or suggest, at least, “resuming said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which said charging identifier for the first access network is forwarded from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network,” as

recited in claims 1, 21, 23, 33, 41, and 49. Moon and Gemmer also fail to disclose or suggest the above-identified limitation.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Moon, Gemmer, and Oyama fails to disclose or suggest, at least, “resuming said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which- said charging identifier for the first access network is forwarded from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network,” as recited in the presently pending claims. It is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 3, 9-18, 20, 34-40, and 42-48 are dependent upon claims 1, 23, and 33. Accordingly, claims 3, 9-18, 20, 34-40, and 42-48 should be allowed for at least their dependence upon claims 1, 23, and 33, and for the specific limitations recited therein.

For the reasons explained above, it is respectfully submitted that each of claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-21, 23, and 33-49 recites subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested in the cited art. Also, it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter is more than sufficient to render the claimed invention unobvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that all of claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-21, 23, and 33-49 be allowed, and that this application be passed to issue.

Claims 2, 4-6, and 8-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gemmer in view of Oyama and Moon and further in view of the Allegedly Admitted Prior Art (AAPA). The Office Action took the position that

paragraphs [0002]-[0015], of the present application are admitted prior art. The Office Action asserted that Gemmer, Oyama, Moon and AAPA disclose all of the elements of claims 2, 4-6, 8-19. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

AAPA does not cure the deficiencies in Gemmer, Oyama, and Moon as failing to disclose or suggest, at least, “resuming said session with a message indicating active session from said user equipment by which- said charging identifier for the first access network is forwarded from said first node of the second network to a second node of the second network, wherein the first access network is different from the second network,” as recited in claims 1 and 21. As discussed above, Moon, Oyama, and Gemmer fail to disclose or suggest the above-discussed limitation. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Moon, Oyama, Gemmer, and AAPA fails to disclose or suggest all of the features of claim 1.


Claims 2, 4-6, and 8-19 are dependent upon claim 1. Accordingly, claims 2, 4-6, and 8-19 should be allowed for at least their dependency upon claim 1, and for the specific limitations recited therein.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicants' undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.



In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosures: Additional Claim Fee Transmittal  
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